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ETHIOPIA

JOURNALISTS ATTEND PRESS CONFERENCE IN HARAR

LD161204Y Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1700 GMT 15 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Text] And now here is the press conference given to visiting foreign journalists in Harar last Sunday by Col Mesfin Gebre Kal in the view of the foreign journalists after visiting a number of places in Harar. [begin recording]

[Question] Are there similar (?advances) from the other Diredawa fronts, or is this the only front which has been this advanced within the last (?3) weeks?

[Answer] I think it was (manifested) to you that the enemy attacked on all fronts at the same time [words indistinct] counterattacks on all fronts.

[Question] We saw many (?villages) that were destroyed on the way in here. Were those attacked by the Somalis when the people were still in them or after they had left?

[Answer] No village was attacked after the Somalis had left.

[Question] No, I mean after the people had left, did the Somalis attack the villages?

[Answer] No, the [word indistinct] was not here you see. When the fighting was going on, of course there were shells going around and the people ran away in the area--in inaccessible areas. But you see the people now, they are coming with their belongings from wherever they went. And they are settling and some of them who went to Harar you will see them in the shelters which were prepared for them by the government. [end recording]

Our reporter from Voice of Revolutionary Ethiopia was also on this trip to Harar and he asked reporter [name indistinct] from the CBS of the United States the following question: We are now about 40 or so km out of Harar and you have been around and seen [word indistinct]. What do you think of what you have seen? Do you feel that you have seen what you had come to see, or is there a long way [word indistinct] to go before you are satisfied about [word indistinct]?

[CBS correspondent--begin recording] Well, of course we would all like to see more, but we do feel it is quiet and the military forces here tell us that they have not had any contact within the last 15 days, and it seems that at the moment the Ethiopian forces are in control of this region. [end recording]

You have just listened to the press conference given to visiting foreign journalists in Harar last Sunday by Colonel Mesfin Gebre Kal in the view of foreign [word indistinct] journalists.

U.S. PRESIDENTIAL ENVOY ARRIVES IN ADDIS ABABA

LD171117Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in English 1015 GMT 17 Feb 78 LI/EA

[Text] An envoy of President Carter of the USA, Mr David Aaron, arrived in Addis Ababa today to deliver a special message from the President to Comrade Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the PMAC.

Mr Aaron, who is leading a three-man delegation, will also hold talks with officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Members of the U.S. delegation were welcomed on arrival at Bole International Airport by Ato Berhanu Deressa, head of the American department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ato Ashetu Desta, chief de protocol; and by the charge d'affaires of the U.S. Embassy in the capital.

MEASURES AGAINST COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES CONTINUE

EPRP Members Executed

LD161136Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0500 GMT 16 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Text] Some 116 Ethiopian Peoples Revolutionary Party [EPRP] counterrevolutionary activists, who had been detained during the red terror campaign last month, yesterday joined the revolutionary camp in Babile Town, Gursum District, Hararge Region.

A cadre reports that this group of EPRP anarchists had been teaching counterrevolutionary ideas to the children of the oppressed masses. He went on to say that they had been arrested by cadres of the subdistrict's people's militia and police, together with various weapons they had been using in their counterrevolutionary activities. These included a Thompson submachinegun with 90 rounds of ammunition, 1 Kalashnikov machinegun, 4 Kalashnikov rifles with 240 rounds of ammunition, 5 pistols with 31 rounds of ammunition, 11 hand grenades, 28 rifles with 1,000 rounds of ammunition, two (Demotfeur) rifles, and 1 (?carbine) rifle with 15 rounds of ammunition. Also captured were 4 cassettes containing tapes of revolutionary songs, 180 birr; 2 cameras, a photographic studio belonging to this organization, subversive pamphlets, an EPRP seal and a Bible used by members for taking oaths.

The cadre added that during this same red terror campaign final revolutionary measures were taken against 6 notorious EPRP members. The repentants underwent 20 days of political orientation to clear their minds before joining the revolutionary camp.

Hired Killer Liquidated

LD161138Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0500 GMT 16 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Text] A spokesman of the criminal investigation department of Harage police headquarters reported that residents of 01-10 of Harrar Town and security guards have liquidated Messele Minda, a leading hired killer. They captured six of his associates, who are currently under interrogation. Also seized in the operation were a pair of binoculars, 180 rounds of Kalashnikov ammunition, 60 rounds of (?carbine) ammunition, 20 rounds of pistol ammunition, 5 rounds of Uzi ammunition, 11 (?carbine) and Kalashnikov magazines, a camera, 2 electric detonators, 1 teargas grenade, a quantity of (cansur) explosive, military uniforms and a number of subversive pamphlets.

Bandits Killed in Sidamo

LD162004Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 16 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Text] It was disclosed today that men in uniform and members of farmers associations in Kekorcha locality, Hagere Mariam Subdistrict, in the Arero District of the Sidamo Region, killed 5 bandits, detained 1 and wounded more than 10 others in a mopping-up operation they conducted during the week in a bid to rid the locality of counterrevolutionaries. According to reports from the Sidamo Region administrative office, the operation by Hagere Mariam's men in uniform and farmers was conducted on 10 February.

Operations in Harar

LD162008Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 16 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Excerpt] The mopping-up campaign aimed at ridding the town of Harar of counterrevolutionaries has continued. Two counterrevolutionaries were arrested, along with various weapons and counterrevolutionary items, in a mopping-up operation conducted by security forces and residents of urban dwellers association No 17 on 14 February. Hired assassins, who have already been identified, were arrested while attempting to escape after wounding the chairman and a guard of urban dwellers association No 17.

Dessie Campaign Continues

LD171130Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1030 GMT 17 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Excerpt] In a red terror campaign conducted during the week in the town of Dessie [capital of Wollo Administrative Region] 150 hired killers of the Ethiopian Peoples Revolutionary Party were captured together with various weapons while preparing to engage in white terror.

A revolutionary measure was taken against 22 dangerous assassins. These were among those who escaped from Addis Ababa and other towns after a red terror campaign. They had gone to Dessie to join those who had been hiding there preparing to kill progressives and rob oppressed peaceful citizens.

The weapons captured from the counterrevolutionaries were 5 explosive devices, 5 pistols, 1 automatic submachinegun, 1 (Filover) rifle, all made in different countries, together with 113 bullets, as well as various counterrevolutionary publications and a list of names of progressives marked for killing. This was disclosed by the administrative office of the Wollo Administrative Region. The red terror campaign, which is being intensified with revolutionary discipline, is coordinated and undertaken by leaders of urban dwellers, farmers, workers and youth and womens associations, members of revolutionary defense squads and progressive comrades drawn from government organizations at the repeated request of the broad masses of Dessie.

DISPLACED ERITREANS RECEIVE TEMPORARY SHELTER

LD171200Y Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1730 GMT 16 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Text] The special commission for the affairs of the Eritrean region is providing temporary shelter, food and medical facilities to 12 families who had been displaced in the Red Sea province as a result of the problem prevailing in the area. The commission has built temporary shelters in Asmara to accommodate over 200 people, whose life has been disrupted by the problems created by separatist groups in parts of the region.

INA: ERITREANS SHOOT DOWN ETHIOPIAN PLANE

JN161606Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1553 GMT 16 Feb 78 JN

[Text] Eritrea, 16 February--The Eritrean revolution's antiaircraft guns have shot down a military aircraft belonging to the Ethiopian regime and captured its pilot. The plane was in a formation which tried to bomb a liberated Eritrean city yesterday. Quoting Eritrean officials, the INA correspondent reports that the plane's wreckage is now at the liberated city.

KENYA

NON-KENYANS WARNED AGAINST TRYING TO REGISTER

LD161542Y Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 16 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Text] The district commissioner for Mandera, Mr Njuguna, has warned people from neighboring countries against trying to cross into Kenya to register as Kenyan citizens during the current mass registration of Kenyans in the Northeastern Province. The registration began in Mandera township on Tuesday this week. Mr Njuguna added that any outsiders found trying to register or any Kenyan found collaborating with any outsider in this respect will be severely dealt with. He dismissed as nonsense rumors that the registration was only for people of the province. He said that civil servants in the province have already registered in the current exercise to show that the exercise is for all Kenyans.

NAIROBI REPORTS UGANDA'S RELEASE OF 68 KENYANS

LD161126Y Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 16 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Text] The Ugandan Government has released 68 Kenyans who have been in prisons in Uganda for varying periods on various alleged crimes. The Kenyans were handed over to the Busia District commissioner, Mr Mulama, by Lt Col Abdullai Buga, who represented the Ugandan Government. Most of the Kenyans hail from Western and Nyanza provinces, but some come from as far away as the Coast Province. They came home without any belongings but torn clothes. At the border post, the district commissioner gave them some little cash and traveling warrants to their homes.

KENYAN PLANES IMPOUNDED IN CAIRO; RELEASED 17 FEB

For Egyptian reportage on the impounding of two Kenyan passenger planes in Cairo by the Egyptian Government, and the release of the planes on 17 February, see the Egypt section of the 17 February Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT.

SOMALIA

UN OFFICIAL VISITS REFUGEES FROM ETHIOPIA

LD170538Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 16 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Summary] A delegation from the UN High Commission for Refugees, led by the commission's deputy director, [name indistinct], today visited the region of Lower Shabelle, where they visited two farms in Khoryaley District where 25,000 people who fled from Abyssinian colonialism are being cared for.

MOGADISCIO: SRSP MEMBERS TOUR VARIOUS REGIONS

LD171150Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in Somali 0540 GMT 17 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Summary] Members of the Central Committee of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party [SRSP] are still touring various regions to assess the progress of developments. They are also talking to the people about the current state of emergency and what was expected of them.

REGISTRATION OF 'DEFENSE VOLUNTEERS' CONTINUES

LD171148Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in Somali 1850 GMT 16 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Summary] SONNA and Radio Mogadiscio correspondents report that the Somali people are continuing to register as defense volunteers. More than 10,000 people registered in Bosaso District alone. They chanted: Cuba, Russia and their stooges should get out of the Horn of Africa.

AFP: KUWAITI PAPER SAYS SIAD BARRE MAY RESIGN

OW171002Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0955 GMT 17 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Kuwait, Feb 17 (AFP)--Somali President Siad Barre might resign and hand [power] over to his brother-in-law, Ahmed Sulayman, head of national security, who is considered more "moderate," to enable the Horn conflict to be resolved, a Kuwaiti Journal, AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM, said here today. It added that both the Soviet Union and the United States would welcome President Barre standing down.

UGANDA

AMIN SAYS 'ECONOMIC WAR' WAGED AGAINST BRITAIN

LD161906Y Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 16 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Summary] President Amin has handed over to Makerere University a Kampala hospital which formerly belonged to an Asian. He urged the university administration to maintain the hospital well and said that the government would pay compensation of 1,674,189.5 shillings to the former Asian owner.

"Talking about the economic war, Dr Amin emphasized that he did not wage it against the Asians but against the British who misguided the Asians and other noncitizens who came here on their directives.

"Dr Amin explained that Asians were seconded by the British from their countries like slaves to come and work as laborers on the railway from Mombasa to Kampala when it was being built, just like Africans were taken from their homes and shipped to America and other parts of the world as slaves.

"Dr Amin said that the economic war was waged against British, who with their empire tried to conquer Africa but were in the end conquered by him."

AMIN COMMENTS ON GOOD RELATIONS WITH PEKING

LD161904Y Kampala Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 16 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Excerpt] Uganda's charge d'affaires to Peking, Mr Juma (Agach), has briefed President Amin about the current situation in China and other countries to which he is accredited. He informed the president that the death of Chairman Mao brought a lot of political problems to China which were later followed by natural calamities like earthquakes and drought. These in turn affected the economy of China. He said the new China chairman is doing his best to reorganize the Chinese political system and the economy. He also informed him of the reelection of President Kim Il-song to the North Korean presidency.

President Amin appreciated the work of the embassy staff in China and promised to appoint an ambassador to Peking soon. He advised the embassy staff in China to learn Chinese so as to ease communication. He said officials in embassies elsewhere are required to learn the main languages in the countries where they are accredited. He talked of the good relations that exist between Uganda and China, and appreciated the work of the Chinese in Uganda--especially the Air Force [as heard]--to make Uganda self-sufficient in rice. He instructed him to insure that trade links with China are extended to greater dimensions.

IDI AMIN PROMOTES UGANDAN AMBASSADOR TO USSR

LD161146Y Kampala Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 16 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Text] Life President Amin has promoted Uganda's ambassador to the Soviet Union, Lieutenant Colonel Elly, to full colonel.

[Words indistinct] helped Uganda in the development of the defense power. He said the Soviet experts have especially done a good job in the Uganda Air Force by training Ugandans as instructors in various aspects. He disclosed that the Soviet Union wants to increase her assistance to Uganda in other fields. He gave an example of the [name indistinct] agricultural college and the Lira spinning mill, which are progressing well.

He asked the ambassador to thank the Soviet Union for the services the Soviet airline, Aeroflot, is rendering to Uganda and other countries in Africa.

Colonel Elly briefed the president about his mission and other countries to which he is accredited. He said that he has made good name for Uganda, which in turn makes their work abroad very easy. Colonel Elly informed the president that the East German Government is in favor of the steps he has taken to develop Uganda.

CHAD

INSURGENTS ISSUE COMMUNIQUE ON NEW OFFENSIVES

OW170208Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0148 GMT 17 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Paris, Feb 16 (AFP)--Chadian rebels have inflicted two major reverses on government forces in their bid to take over the whole of the desert north of the country.

Forces of the First Army of the Libyan-backed Chad National Liberation Front (FROLINAT) seized the military base of Fada, 900 kms (560 miles) north-east of the capital, Ndjamea, a FROLINAT communique released in Paris announced Tuesday. The communique also said that a relief column headed for Fada was virtually wiped out a few kilometres (miles) south of the town. Most of the government troops, including four officers, were taken prisoner.

The First Army launched its new offensive in the vast mountainous Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti prefecture on January 28 and quickly threatened the oasis of Faya-Largeau, administrative capital of the region, and Fada, 270 kms (170 miles) east of the town. Now, says FROLINAT, it controls several parts of Faya-Largeau including its airport and telecommunications centre. The military government in Ndjamea has not yet confirmed the fall of Fada, but admits that the rebels are on the offensive in the north of the country, notably around Faya-Largeau.

The rebels have called their offensive "Operation Ibrahim Abatcha," after the movement's first secretary-general who died in fighting in 1968. The First Army took over the oases of Zouar and Bardai in July last year.

On January 29 the rebels, armed with sophisticated weapons, shot down a Chadian DC-3 reconnaissance plane with three French military advisors aboard, and hit a DC-4 with a crew of four French advisors. The DC-4 made a forced landing near Faya-Largeau. The debris of the DC-3 have not been found.

Calling the offensive "Libyan aggression," Chadian Head of State Felix Malloum complained to the United Nations Security Council and suspended its diplomatic relations with Libya. The Security Council was later today to discuss Chad's complaint against the "increase in logistic support being given by the Libyan regime to the Chadian rebels and the mobilisation of its armed forces aided by foreign elements." Chad also has a long-standing dispute with Libya over its occupation, since 1973, of the Aouzou strip and the far north of the country.

Chad, whose forces cannot operate in the north without foreign air support, has also appealed for military aid from "friendly countries." On February 9, French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing ruled out direct military intervention in the conflict, but said that "France has responded to Chadian requests for aid." (In 1968, the late President de Gaulle had ordered a French expeditionary force into Chad.)

Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat meanwhile said in Paris on February 13 that he would supply arms and military aid to Chad, and on February 15, FROLINAT announced that two Egyptian soldiers had been killed two days earlier near Faya-Largeau.

Meanwhile, in spite of the worsening military situation, General Malloum is pursuing his policy of "national reconciliation" which brought, thanks to Sudanese mediation, the return to the fold of rebel leader Hissene Habre, one-time captor of the French anthropologist Françoise Claustre. On February 5, Gen Malloum offered an amnesty for all Chadian political prisoners and exiles, and called for a ceasefire.

Sudan and Libya are in contact on this issue, and today a special envoy of Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri and a member of Chad's ruling Military Council left Khartoum for Tripoli. It was also announced in Khartoum that a military and political committee comprising Ndjamea government representatives was soon to meet on the Chadian-Sudanese frontier. The task of the meeting would be to reach a ceasefire and to discuss reorganization of the Chadian armed forces, the Khartoum announcement said. The FROLINAT "Second Army" operates on the Chadian-Sudanese border.

A rebel "Third Army," which claims to operate in the Lake Chad region, has meanwhile threatened to execute two hostages, one French and one Swiss, next Monday unless its 2 million dollar ransom demand for each prisoner is met.

TRIPOLI: AT-TURAYKI MEETS CHAD DELEGATION

LD170102Y Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 0030 GMT 17 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Within the framework of efforts exerted by Sudan and the Jamahiriya with a view to bringing about a national reconciliation in Chad, a meeting was held yesterday, attended by the secretary for foreign affairs, Dr 'Ali at-Turayki; the secretary of education of the Jamahiriya, Muhammad Ahmad ash-Sharif; a member of the Chad Supreme Military Council and the minister of education, Capt Gouara Lassou; a member of the Chad Supreme Military Council and the minister of justice, Lt Abderaman Mahamoud; and Brother Abu Bakr 'Uthman, the special envoy of President Ja'far Numayri of Sudan.

The JAMA correspondent has learned that during the meeting discussions covered the possible contribution of the Jamahiriya and Sudan to bringing about a national reconciliation in Chad, preventing foreign interference in Chad and consolidating national unity among all factions in Chad.

CONGO

PRIME MINISTER GOMA RECEIVES ANGOLAN OFFICIAL

LD162210Y Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 16 Feb 78 LD

[Summary] The Angolan delegation led by that country's first deputy prime minister, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, took part in the work of the mixed Congolese-Angolan commission that ended this afternoon. In a joint communique issued afterwards, both sides stated their entire satisfaction with their efforts toward cooperation and with the results obtained thus far.

Documents were signed relating to a financial agreement between the Angolan national bank and the Congolese trade bank to facilitate trade payments. A further agreement concerns posts and telecommunications. There are plans for an air link between the two republics, and a cultural exchange program for 1978 and 1979. Economic and technical cooperation and cooperation in marine fishing were also discussed.

Following the commission's session, Jose Eduardo dos Santos was received by Prime Minister Louis Sylvain Goma. The commission's next session will be held in Luanda next year. The Angolan delegation left Brazzaville for home this afternoon.

'EXTENSIVE' GDR SOLIDARITY CONSIGNMENT ARRIVES

LD170530Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 16 Feb 78 LD

[Text] An extensive solidarity consignment, financed by donations from the FDGB [youth federation] and the population, arrived this morning in the Peoples Republic of Congo. The cargo, which was brought to Brazzaville by a special Interflug vessel, included clothing, medicines and medical-technological equipment.

On the instructions of the GDR Solidarity Committee, seven charter planes took aid goods to the progressive forces of Africa during the last four weeks along. In addition to the Peoples Republic of Congo, other countries to receive these goods were mainly Ethiopia, Angola, Mozambique as well as the Zimbabwe African Peoples Organization.

ANGOLA

TANJUG INTERVIEWS FOREIGN MINISTER JORGE

LD161326Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1141 GMT 16 Feb 78 LD

["Fool" item]

[Text] Luanda, February 16 (TANJUG)--"Nonalignment, cooperation [with] the progressive and socialist countries, the policy of good-neighbourly relations and support to liberation movements of the African south are fundamental principles of Angola's foreign policy", Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge has stated in his interview to TANJUG's Luanda correspondent.

Paulo Jorge further stated that the opposition of some governments to the presence of foreigners in Angola represents interference in Angola's internal affairs. He said that Cuba will stay in Angola as long as the Angolan Government and people consider this necessary for the consolidation of the Angolan Army, and Angola's defence and economic development, particularly since Angola, at present lacks cadres.

Paulo Jorge stressed that Angola has signed agreements on friendship with all the socialist and many African countries. Nevertheless this does not prevent Angola from maintaining "good relations with capitalist countries", too.

Paulo Jorge assessed Angola's relations with Yugoslavia as excellent. He added that these relations represent "a logical continuation of a longstanding friendship dating from the beginning of the Angolan liberation struggle."

The Angolan minister firmly rejected any possibility of Agostinho Neto's government making any contact with the South African racist regime in the interest of peace on its southern borders. "Any contact with Vorster's government is out of the question as long as the people of South Africa, that is, the black majority, has not come to power." Minister Jorge added that Angola cannot accept the normalization of relations with neighbouring Zaire as long as the dissident movements UNITA, FNLA and FLEC enjoy Zairian hospitality and support.

MOZAMBIQUE

MACHEL CRITICIZES COUNTRY'S LAX EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

LD162142Y Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0803 GMT 16 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Speech by Mozambique President Samora Machel at the Maputo sports pavilion to mark the opening of the new academic year--live]

[Excerpts] In the schools, a fight to transform consciousness is constantly being waged. It is there that the enemy is active in a bid to retrieve what he has lost--what he lost today; what he lost yesterday and wants to retrieve today; and what he loses today and wants to retrieve tomorrow.

We have said this on several occasions. We have said and we must go on saying this: We are witnessing a reactionary offensive in the schools. This was particularly true in 1977, despite the fact that it was a year of victories. The enemy openly launched campaigns at the schools to fill influential positions and inject his venom.

At the school level we have not yet succeeded in integrating the party properly. If the party is not yet integrated at the school level, this means that the pupils live in a disoriented way; it means that the pupils live in a disorganized way; it means that the pupils still live with egoism; it means that the pupils are still living with elitism; it means that pupils are still living with individualism; it means that pupils are living with tribalism, racism and regionalism; and it means that the pupils are still living in a primitive state.

We have not yet integrated the party. We have not yet implemented the guidelines issued at our meeting in this room on 8 March 1977. Our meeting did not serve as a subject for debate in the schools; our meeting remained a dead letter.

The pupils here do not know--they heard--when we debated and exchanged impressions. However if I ask them now about what we discussed on 8 March, and what were the most important decisions, they will not be able to tell me.

Since we have not yet integrated the party, and since we have not yet implemented the decisions taken on 8 March in this room, what do we see? We see that at the school level there are crises; crises of authority in the schools. What are the manifestations of these crises? Teachers without political authority, teachers without self-confidence and teachers without administrative authority, because they have not assumed correct principles. They do not know when they are wrong and when they are right, and when they are applying FRELIMO policy correctly.

Sometimes [words indistinct] of study, is it not? We have applied the formula of a steering commission in schools; in many cases it is not effective. It is not effective because sometimes we have divided authority.

We have seen that some pupils resist the change. Sometimes--let us chat about this among ourselves--there are teachers who have a low political and pedagogical standard and who therefore lose their authority over the pupils.

Nonetheless, we are making progress. In 1977 we doubled the number of pupils in the country's school population. Pupils, teachers and educational workers are trying harder to live up to their responsibilities in spite of the difficult conditions they are facing and of which we are aware. These conditions include schoolrooms, materials, teaching programs, books, etc. These are the greatest difficulties for our teachers.

The government is spending millions and millions of contos on education. The major priority in the Peoples Republic of Mozambique is education. We have so many difficulties--financial difficulties--but we still give priority to education.

All of our pupils, whether they are the sons of the president of the republic, a minister, or of anyone else, are all equal in our Mozambique schools--the schools we built with our blood.

There are some pupils who do not behave themselves properly. Let us try to describe their behavior: Some behave like enemy agents. What shall we say about them, about those who spread propaganda from Radio Kizumba [government epithet meaning "hyena" and standing for the "Voice of Free Africa" radio station] in schools? They listen and waste their time instead of studying and analyzing the internal situation. They listen to Radio Kizumba. Do you know those speaking on Radio Kizumba? Do you know them? Do you?

They say that the standard of education in Mozambique has been lowered. Then you respond that they are the ones who really know, for the Voice of Kizumba is telling the truth. Do you know those who speak on the Voice of Kizumba? Do you? In fact, the standard of education has dropped. It's true. Why is this so? It would be good if you could say that the level has gone down because our parents were expelled from the schools. They were teachers and they were expelled from the schools. Our brothers were university lecturers, they were secondary school teachers, and they were expelled by the Peoples Republic of Mozambique. Is that right? Why did the level of education go down? Are your parents not here? Do you know those who left the country? Do you know those who abandoned their posts?

There are some pupils who take newspapers--newspaper cuttings--to school for comment. Instead of commenting on their texts, and instead of commenting on their teachers' lectures, and instead of commenting on educational guidelines, they comment on these newspapers published by the enemy. They take magazines--pornography--to our schools. This is particularly true of the adult students. They fail two, three or four times at their exams. They must be expelled. [applause]

Some individuals bring newspapers and magazines to school which are financed by the enemy. They are paid to do so. That is why they spread this propaganda. They are agents provocateurs. They try to win their colleagues over to serve the interests of the enemy. They always act in a clandestine manner. They do not surface. They are the last ones to be detected.

Friends: Is this the way we are going to construct our nation, with this kind of people and with this kind of behavior? Look here: Starting today, 16 February 1978, no pupil should come to school wearing a beard; no pupil should come to school with long hair; no girl student should come to school with uncombed hair or wearing a headscarf. That is that. [applause, laughter]

We are going to take drastic steps against some older pupils. They are going to be expelled and sent to reeducation camps. [applause]

We are getting many teachers from Portugal who are coming here to teach. The reactionaries are concentrating all their efforts against these Portuguese teachers. To begin with, we want to say this: Foreign teachers should not take this attitude as reflecting the wishes of the Mozambique people.

The desire of the Mozambique people is to see the struggle of other peoples become their own struggle. Their wish is to promote, develop and consolidate their solidarity with all peoples, particularly with those who are coming to help us during this difficult struggle. Those who show discrimination toward foreign teachers, particularly Portuguese teachers--and many of those people are here--will not go unpunished. Thank you very much.

MUGABE REJECTS RHODESIAN INTERNAL PEACE PLAN

LD162156Y Tripoli JANA in English 1838 GMT 16 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Tripoli, February 16, JANA--Leader of the Patriotic Front, Mr Robert Mugabe, has rejected the agreement between Ian Smith and some reactionary puppets in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia).

In an interview with the JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY (JANA) in Tripoli, Mugabe declared that the African nationalists will continue their struggle against the racist regime of Ian Smith until total victory.

"The only way for the restoration of the dignity of the Africans is armed struggle," he added.

Mugabe declared that the Patriotic Front for the Liberation of Zimbabwe is united with the Palestinian people in their struggle to regain their land. He stressed that the people of Zimbabwe and Palestine are struggling against their common enemy, Zionism and racism, which are two sides of the same coin.

The Zimbabwe leader praised the leading role of the Jamahiriya in support of the African liberation movements.

Robert Mugabe is currently visiting the Jamahiriya to participate in the 30th session of the coordinating committee which was inaugurated here by Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi, the revolution leader.

He said the speech by Colonel al-Qadhafi in the opening session inspired the African liberation movements in their struggle for unity, [and] provided them with guidelines to oppose foreign intervention on the continent.

He added that the African liberation movements attach great importance to the coordinating committee and hope that this session will come out with concrete proposals and effective measures in support of the revolutionaries in Africa.

Patriotic Front Denounces Settlement

LD161958Y Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 16 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Excerpt] In a communique issued in our country's capital today, the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front reaffirmed that it will intensify its armed struggle for the liberation of Zimbabwe, until final victory. The front described the so-called internal agreement signed yesterday in Salisbury as treasonous to the natural rights of the Zimbabwe people. The front also stated that it has in its possession the entire minutes of the talks held between Ian Smith, Sithole, Muzorewa and Chirau in Salisbury on the so-called internal settlement.

The statement by the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front points out that the conditions granted to the Rhodesian settlers in the said agreement include the following: The Rhodesian settlers will continue to own the lands stolen from the Zimbabwe people; the present racist judicial system will continue to be integrated [as heard]; the public civil service will continue to be reserved for the settlers alone; the police, the armed forces and prison services will be in the hands of the settlers; and the settlers will be able to continue to obtain rights guaranteed by reform. [as heard] Notwithstanding the fact that they constitute a minority of only (?) percent with regard to the black population, the Rhodesian settlers will have a guaranteed representation of 28 percent in the parliament.

The Patriotic Front communique says that (?it is) convinced that the agreement is a conspiracy involving the interests of international imperialism. As for our reply, the so-called internal settlement is null and void, the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front statement concluded.

Ian Smith and the puppets Mithole, Muzorewa and Chirau resumed their meeting in Salisbury today to discuss aspects of yesterday's agreement.

RHODESIA

SALISBURY REPORTS REACTIONS TO RHODESIAN SETTLEMENT

LD161532Y Salisbury Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 16 Feb 78 LD/CA

[Text] There has been widespread international reaction to the announcement that the Rhodesian Government and black nationalist leaders had reached an agreement on parliamentary white representation in the proposed majority rule constitution. In Cape Town the South African Prime Minister Mr Vorster says he welcomes the Rhodesian agreement. He said South Africa supports any efforts which would lead to a peaceful solution of southern African questions, and all people who can make a contribution to this end have the republic's blessing.

The leader of the South African opposition, Mr Colin Eglin also welcomed the news of the agreement. He said he regards it as an important step towards normalization of life in Rhodesia.

Official British reaction was guarded. A brief statement from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office said that without full details it is unable to form an assessment. However, a spokesman did recall a statement made in the House of Commons last month by the Foreign Secretary Dr Owen in which he said the British Government will not frustrate a peaceful settlement in Rhodesia regardless of the source from which it might come.

The British Conservative Party spokesman on foreign affairs, Mr John Davies, commented: The news from Salisbury is encouraging. He described the agreement as an important step forward.

Official reaction in the United States tends to be unfavorable. A State Department spokesman, Mr Frederick Brown, said he has reservations about the agreement because terrorist factions did not participate in the negotiations. A similar opinion was expressed by the American ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Andrew Young, who added, however, that America is not unremittently hostile to the agreement.

The constitutional talks will resume in Salisbury today. IANA [Inter-African News Agency] says the negotiators hope to finalize a declaration in principle on the future of the security forces. They will then discuss the formation of an interim government to supervise the transition to majority rule.

NATIONALIST GUERRILLAS MAY JOIN REGULAR FORCES

PA161849Y Paris AFP in English 1808 GMT 16 Feb 78 PA

[Text] Salisbury, Feb 16 (AFP)--Premier Ian Smith has agreed to the principle of black nationalist guerrillas being integrated into the Rhodesian regular forces, sources close to the constitutional settlement talks said here today.

In the wake of yesterday's agreement on broad constitutional issues, the (?talks moved) today on to the functions of the planned interim government.

The negotiations are being held between the government of Mr Ian Smith and three black moderate parties, the United African National Council (UNAC), the African National Council (Sithole) and the Zimbabwe United Peoples Organisation (ZUPO).

The future composition of the armed forces is one of the major issues Bishop Abel Muzorewa's UANC wants decided before it will sign the formal settlement agreement.

The issue came up at today's talks session under the functions of the [words indistinct] to negotiate a ceasefire in the guerrilla war. According to the sources, the delegations finally agreed to a resolution that the interim government would handle "the [words indistinct] military forces, including those nationalist forces who wish to take up a military [words indistinct]."

Mr Smith was said to have objected to the term nationalist "forces" because he believed it would (?offend) the armed services chiefs.

But in discussion of the clause, Mr Smith is said to have agreed to any nationalist guerrilla who wishes to join the regular services being allowed to do so.

NATIONALIST LEADERS REPORTEDLY TO ARRIVE IN UK 'SOON'

LD161856Y London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1819 GMT 16 Feb 78 LD

[Excerpt] Rhodesian nationalist leaders are expected in London soon for talks with Foreign Secretary David Owen on the latest internal settlement plans.

The Rev Ndabaningi Sithole, leader of the African National Congress Party, has reported to be on his way to London and may arrive tomorrow.

Representatives of Bishop Abel Muzorewa, leader of the United African National Council, have told conservative politicians that the bishop hopes to visit London soon.

Bishop Muzorewa's representatives are known to have had talks with Tory leaders in London while the negotiations with Mr Ian Smith were taking place.

Dr Owen was urged in the Commons today to be "less grudging" in welcoming the agreement in principle in Salisbury. Dr Owen said that many questions about the agreement had still to be answered. Britain was still waiting for details.

His aides pointed out that Mr Smith over the years had shown his talent for political manipulation--as various leading British politicians could testify.

SOUTH AFRICA

JOHANNESBURG COMMENTS ON RHODESIAN INTERNAL SETTLEMENT

LD161746Y Johannesburg International Service in English 1600 GMT 16 Feb 78 LD

[Excerpts] The agreement reached by Prime Minister Ian Smith and internal black nationalist leaders on a framework for a black majority rule constitution for Rhodesia has been termed an amazing breakthrough.

And no wonder, because on the fundamental principles to be embodied in a new one-man, one-vote constitution for the independent state of Zimbabwe, several southern African leaders have called the agreement a victory for moderation.

The latest British proposals, finalized since the Malta conference between the foreign secretary, Dr Owen, and the leaders of the Patriotic Front, differ in detail with several of the points of agreement reached in Salisbury. On Britain rests the final responsibility of bestowing legality on a Salisbury government, and if she wants to contribute to peaceful coexistence in southern Africa she should not reject the settlement out of hand. After all, the British proposals say all Zimbabwe citizens should have security, not privilege, under the rule of law, equal political rights without discrimination and the right to be governed by a government of their own choice, and they recognize that the white Rhodesian community should be given confidence after black majority rule. Isn't this what the Salisbury settlement wants as well?

FIERCE FIGHTING BETWEEN MPLA-CUBAN, UNITA FORCES REPORTED

LD161632Y Johannesburg International Service in English 1600 GMT 16 Feb 78 LD

[Text] The latest group of black Angolans to flee across the border into Ovambo in northern southwest Africa has reported fierce fighting between MPLA and Cuban forces and troops of the UNITA movement, with regular atrocities being perpetuated against civilian supporters of UNITA. The refugees, a party of 32, now being accommodated at (Umgwena), said Angolan Government forces were burning down homes and tribal settlements around (Ungodi) in southern Angola, and hundreds of people had been killed in reprisals against the local populace.

The refugees said tribesmen still in the area were being forced to seek sanctuary in UNITA camps. In the past 18 months about 16,000 black Angolans have fled across the border into southwest Africa. They have all been resettled in Ovambo.

ZAMBIA

LUSAKA DENOUNCES RHODESIAN INTERNAL SETTLEMENT

PA161243Y Paris AFP in English 1222 GMT 16 Feb 78 PA

[Text] Lusaka, Feb 16 (AFP)--Zambia today dismissed here the agreement in principle reached by the Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith and moderate black nationalist leaders in Salisbury as "irrelevant and lacking substance," and stated it would not stop the five-year old bush war in Rhodesia.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said, "Zambia supports the (exiled nationalist movements of) the Patriotic Front. She has always supported the front and the anglo-American proposals as a basis for a genuine and permanent settlement in Rhodesia."

Patriotic Front guerrilla leaders Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe enjoy exclusive support of the African frontline states bordering Rhodesia--Zambia, Tanzania, Mozambique, Angola and Botswana.

Echoing a statement by Zambian Foreign Minister Siteke Mwale, who said last night in Washington that the internal settlement was simply designed to "hoodwink" the world, the spokesman added: "As far as we are concerned, the internal settlement can never end the war in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia)."

ZAMBIANS WARNED NOT TO OPPOSE KAUNDA IN COMING ELECTIONS

LD151638Y Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 14 Feb 78 LD/CA

[Excerpt] Southern Province Political Secretary Mr Pickson Chitambala has warned people contemplating to challenge President Kaunda during the forthcoming presidential elections that they were playing with fire. Mr Chitambala told a meeting of party officials in Victoria Hall last night that those challenging the leadership of the state should forget about their intentions and think of other areas where they could contest. He said while the people of this country have enjoyed peace and unity since independence because of the able leadership of President Kaunda, there were some people who thought that they could provide better leadership, when in fact they had failed to do better in the positions they hold. Mr Chitambala said the economic difficulties the country was going through should not make people think it was the president's making, but this was a problem all countries were facing throughout the world.

BRIEFS

ANGOLA RELEASES REFUGEE FIGURES--The latest issue of the monthly bulletin of the State Secretariat for Social Affairs reveals that about 18,000 Angolan refugees who are still in the Republic of Zambia are expected to be repatriated this year. The bulletin also says that there are about 200,000 Zairian refugees concentrated in the Angolan provinces of Lunda and Moxico. [Text] [Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 16 Feb 78 LD/EA]

ANGOLAN-CONGOLESE COMMISSION MEETING--Jose Eduardo dos Santos, first deputy prime minister of Angola, arrived this morning in Brazzaville leading an important government delegation which opened in the afternoon in (?Pointe Noire) chaired by Maj Pascal Bima, Congolese minister of urban development and housing in charge of environment. At the commission's session, Major Bima expressed confidence in the success of the session. Jose dos Santos wished success to the Congolese people on behalf of the Angolans and expressed the hope that the links of friendship and cooperation will further develop. The two delegations are currently meeting in subcommittees. [Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 15 Feb 78 LD]

IVORY COAST AMBASSADORIAL APPOINTMENTS--Abidjan, Feb 14 (AFP)--The Ivory Coast has appointed former Cooperation Minister Clement Kaul Meledje as ambassador to Liberia, it was learnt today. Seydou Diarra has been appointed the country's permanent representative to the European Economic Community Commission in Brussels and Charles Providence Gomis, ambassador to Brazil. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 1231 GMT 14 Feb 78 PA]

NIGERIAN-HUNGARIAN COOPERATION TALKS--Talks were held in Lagos today between Nigerian officials and a visiting Hungarian delegation. The discussion centered on ways of improving existing economic relations between Nigeria and Hungary. Among the areas of cooperation identified at the talks are agriculture, housing, water resources, management, iron and steel, and woodwork. The two sides also noted the need to review the technical and economic cooperation agreement between Nigeria and Hungary and agreed to set up a joint commission to monitor the implementation of agreed projects. The commission will also identify new areas of cooperation. [Text] [Lagos International Service in English 1830 GMT 16 Feb 78 LD]

LOANS FOR NAIROBI WATER--The Nairobi city council has been granted a loan of over 60 million shillings [as heard] to help finance expansion of its water supply system. The money comes from the World Bank, which has given 30 million; the Saudi Fund for Development, which has given 25 million; and the OPEC special fund which has given 5.5 million. Nairobi, which is a commercial, industrial and social center, has a population of about 800,000 which is growing at a rate of 7 percent. The existing water supply system only serves about 80 percent of the population. This is why the expansion is needed to cope with the rapid population growth. On completion, the new project will be able to serve about 1.5 million people. The total cost of the project is estimated at \$78 million. The loan is repayable in 20 years with a grace period of 5 years. [Text] [Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 15 Feb 78 LD/EA]

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